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Archaeological Survey of the Upper Umpqua Region - 1978

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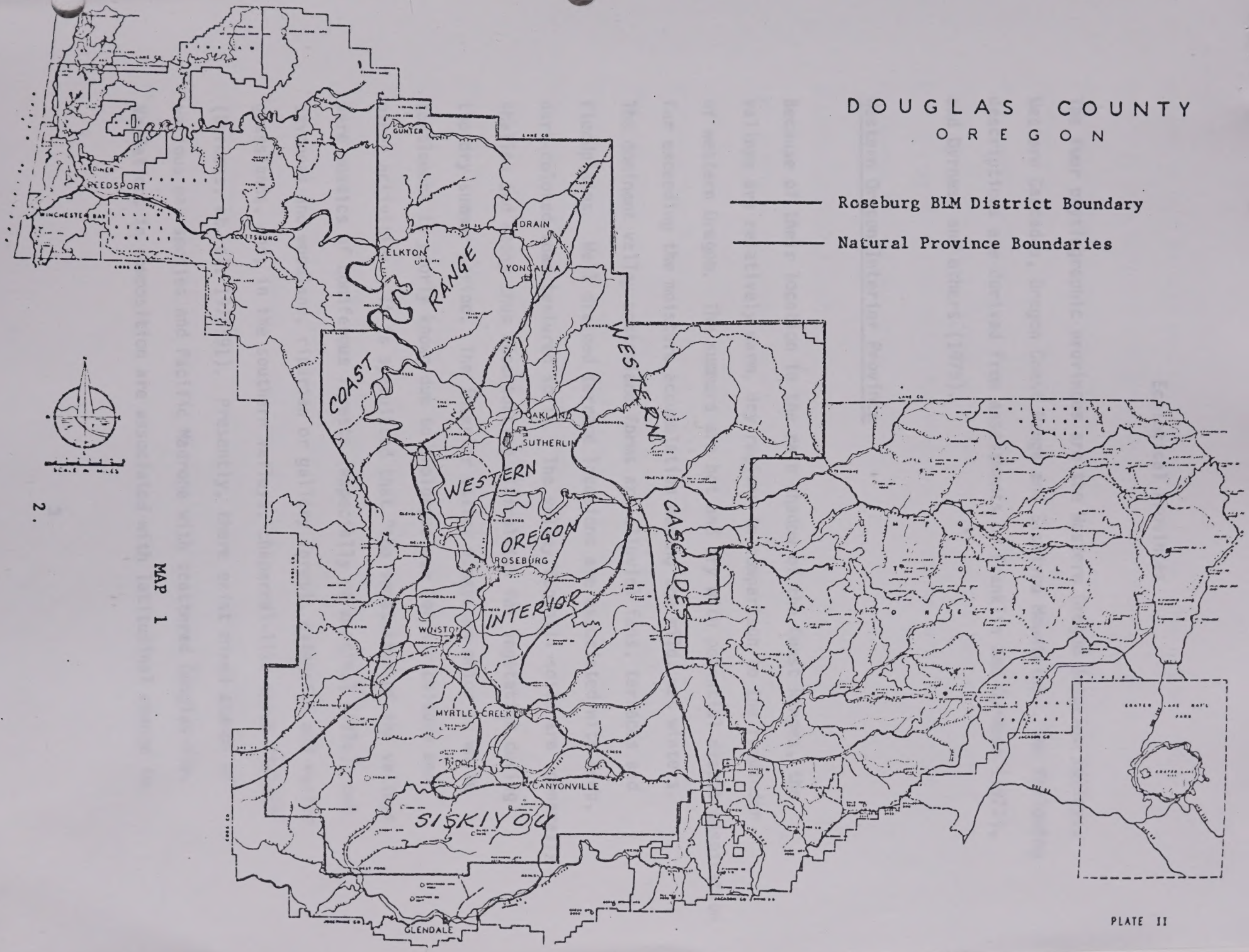
Introduction

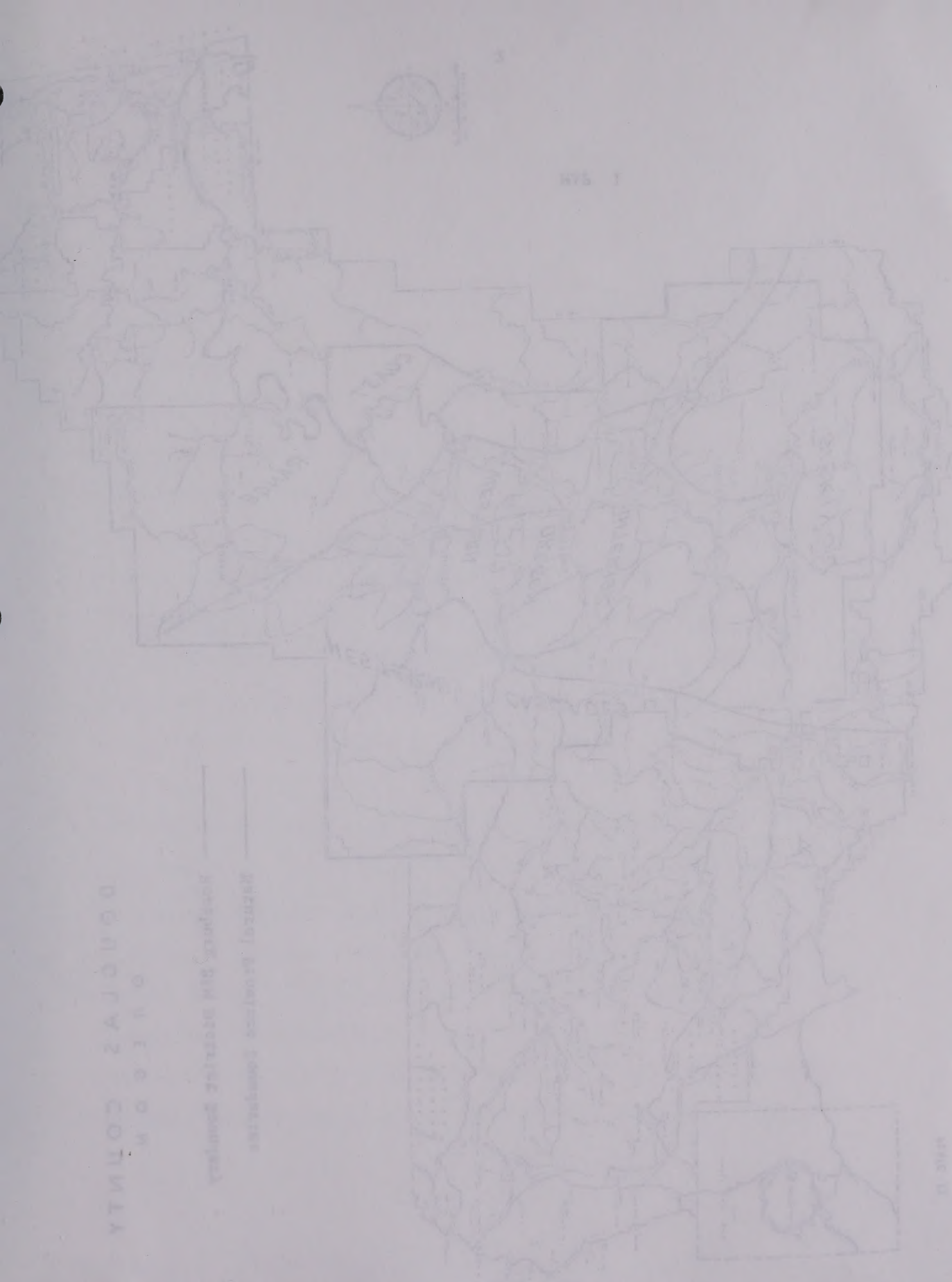
A surface survey to identify new cultural resource locations in Douglas County was performed by CETA personnel from June 26 to September 30, 1978. Five OSU - CETA employees were involved in the project. Four field surveyors generally worked in two groups, and one office worker provided map support. The project goals and methods, as well as field supervision, were provided by Richard Hanes, Roseburg BLM District Archaeologist. Project members included Ronald Edwards (assistant field supervisor), Pat Harris, David Farris, John Walters and Robert McCrory.

The project goal was to develop an initial evaluation of relative site densities in the various regions of interior Douglas County. The project area includes much of the Upper Umpqua River Basin, and the headwaters of the Coquille River system (map 1). The region is composed of four physiographic provinces of varied vegetational composition and differing geologic histories. Correlation of site discoveries with these basic geographic features as well as immediate environmental factors is the ultimate goal of cultural resource inventories in this southwestern Oregon region.



MAP 1

PLATE II



Ecological Provinces

The four physiographic provinces are the Western Oregon Interior Valleys, Western Cascades, Oregon Coast Range and Siskiyou Mountains. The following descriptions are derived from assessments by Franklin and Dyrness (1973), and Dyrness and others (1975).

Western Oregon Interior Province

Because of their location in the rain shadow of the Coast Ranges, the valleys are relatively warm, dry regions in comparison to the remainder of western Oregon. The summers are hot and dry with potential evapotranspiration far exceeding the moisture accumulation during the mild, wet winters. The dominant valley bottomland forms are alluvial fans, terraces and floodplains. Well drained terrace locations are associated with deep, dark-colored loam textured soils. The valley foothill soils are generally shallow and stony thus accentuating diffculties for vegetation during the dry summer period. The interior valley ecosystem prior to white settlement is poorly known due to prolonged use for agriculture and other activities. It is speculated that "the vegetation of the valleys were mosaics of coniferous forests (especially on marginal hills), oak savannas and woodland, riparian or gallery forest, extensive and varied grasslands, and, in the southern valleys, chaparral-like shrub fields" (Dyrness, et. al. 1975:91). Presently, there exist mixed stands of various oak species and Pacific Madrone with scattered Douglas-fir. Variations in composition are associated with latitudinal change in

climate as well as with such disturbances as fire. The oak woodlands vary from open savannas with grass understories to dense forest stands, and from pure oak stands to mixtures with conifers. Conifer forests, dominated by Douglas-fir, occupy large areas of the foothills regions with common association of incense cedar and grand fir on more mesic sites. Associated hardwoods often function as pioneer species which produce various hardwood-conifer mixtures. Riparian habitats contain cottonwood and various willow species.

Western Cascades Province

This province, as opposed to the High Cascades Province on the east, "consists of older volcanic flows and pyroclastics laid down during the Oligocene and Miocene." The relief becomes increasingly rugged to the east and there exists "a striking accordance of main ridge crests at an average elevation of about 1,500 meters" (Franklin and Dyrness 1973:23). Deposits of basalts, andesites and pyroclastic rocks frequently occur in a complex pattern. Between the McKenzie River in the Willamette drainage and the South Umpqua River, approximately three-fourths of the total area is made up of pyroclastic rocks which includes tuffs, breccias and agglomerates. Some glaciation occurred in the province during the Pleistocene as evidenced by widely distributed glacial deposits, but they "were largely confined to the principal stream valleys and had little affect on shaping present-day land forms" (1973:25). Soil formation ranges from deep, fine textured pyroclastic soils, particularly on gentler slopes, to stony, coarse, generally well-drained basaltic soils.

Dense coniferous forest are the dominant ecosystems with the major variability in composition associated with elevation and local climatic gradients. The most notable gradient is a pattern of increasing temperature and decreasing precipitation from north to south. In the Umpqua area, the montane forests are mixtures of Doutlas-fir, sugar pine, incense cedar, and white fir; Shasta red and white fir forests occupy the lower subalpine zone, below the mountain hemlock.

Coast Range Province

The Coast Range extends northward from the Middle Fork of the Coquille River. This area consists of steep mountain slopes with ridges that are often extremely sharp. Elevations of the main ridge summits range from about 450 to 750 meters . Vast sedimentary beds of the Tyee formation were deposited during the Eocene under marine conditions. This formation, "largely composed of rhythmically bedded, tuffaceous, and micaceous sandstone, occurs throughout the southern Coast Ranges" (1973:11). On forested steep slopes, soils derived from sandstone are generally shallow, stony loam textured, whereas gentler slope profiles are predominantly silt loam to silty clay loam in texture. As with the western Cascades, this province is a heavily forested region dominated by Douglas-fir, western hemlock and other coniferous and hardwood tree species.

Siskiyou Mountains Province

This province consists of extremely rugged, deeply dissected terrain of pretertiary rocks, probably the oldest in Oregon. The ridges suggest an ancient and now greatly dissected peneplain with many peaks rising above it.

Deposition of volcanic tuffs and sedimentary rocks occurred during the Paleozoic era and was subsequently metamorphosed, largely into schists. During late Jurassic and early Cretaceous times, these rocks were intruded with ultramafic rocks which have since been altered to serpentine. Soils within the Umpqua area reflect effects of drier conditions during the summer months. They are mostly of loam to clay loam texture derived from sedimentary bedrock and are shallow in depth. Metamorphic derived soils are relatively shallow, gravelly clay loam soils. Clay-textured soils which undergo considerable expansion and contraction compose the alluvial fans and bottomlands. Soils derived from serpentine are unproductive with shallow, stony profiles. Forest ecosystems predominate, with some conifer forests (Ponderosa, sugar pine and Douglas-fir) and mixed evergreen forests (Douglas-fir, tanoak, Pacific madrone and other evergreen hardwoods). Serpentine areas have open forests of Jeffry pine or savanna communities.

In brief, mixed forests of Douglas fir, sugar pine, ponderosa pine, incense cedar and white fir typify mid-elevations in the southwestern Oregon Cascade Range and eastern Siskiyou Mountains. Successional plant communities following burned or logged-over forest lands include the following dominant species: various species of ceanothus, deer brush, buckbrush, golden chinquapin, serviceberry, manzanita, tanoak and canyon live oak. White fir is the climax tree species following the Douglas-fir phase.

The predominate animal species in the region are steelhead, chinook and silver salmon that spawn in the main tributaries and trout that thrive

in all ponds and streams. Columbia black-tailed deer and elk are the most numerous big game animals. Black bear, mountain lion, mink, marten, muskrat, raccoon, bobcat and coyote are other fur bearing mammals. The grizzly bear is now extinct in the region. Rabbits, squirrels and other rodents are numerous and beavers are common in all streams and lakes. Birds include grouse, quail, ducks and geese.

Long term climatic trends have been investigated through pollen analysis studies that have recorded altitudinal fluctuations of Douglas-fir and other species (Heusser 1960). The data indicate cooler temperatures prior to 8500 B.P. followed by a temperature rise to above present-day conditions between 8500 to 3500 years ago. Such inferred broad scale changes would have many complex changes in specific locations throughout this particular mountainous region.

Ethnographic Period

Knowledge of the Indian populations that inhabited western Oregon during the immediate precontact and post-contact periods is meager. The spread of diseases from the late 1700's onward, including catastrophic epidemics in 1782-3 of smallpox and 1830-3 of influenza or malaria, essentially left a "barren field" for the early ethnographers of the west coast (Mackey 1974:20). Spier aptly stated that "our knowledge of the ethnic geography of southern Oregon west of the Cascades is notoriously chaotic" (1927.358). Added to the problems of disease was the movement of major groups from 1750 to 1850 resulting from the introduction of the horse from the east to Great Basin groups (Berreman 1937:64), and armed clashes with the early settlers in the Rogue and southern Umpqua drainages.

As in California, the delineation of a human group as a unit for study posed a problem for ethnographers. Berreman defined an Oregon "tribe" as a people exhibiting a form of group consciousness. Factors cited as relevant were the "existence of a common name, a common language or dialect, a common culture, a comparatively well-defined and continous territory and a tendency to unite for common action as in war" (1937:10). Spier stated that bands were known by the names of their chiefs and this added to the difficulty of isolating and identifying the units. An early settler of the lower Cow Creek area gives a good description of this characteristic for five Umpqua bands (Riddle 1953:47).

Inhabitants of the upper courses of the Umpqua and Coquille rivers were Athapascan speakers. Members of this language family resided in southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. Coastal groups included the Tututni,

Chetco and Tolowa. The Umpqua inhabitants apparently spoke a distinct dialect that differed significantly from the upper Coquille and other Oregon and California Athapascan groups (Jacobs 1937, Golla 1976).

One other language speaking group residing in the northern portion of the Umpqua drainage were the Yoncalla. They apparently occupied the upper courses of Elk and Calapooya Creeks and spoke a distinct dialect of the Calapuyan language, spoken by inhabitants of the Willamette Valley. To the south, the lowland Takelma claimed the upper courses of Cow Creek and the Rogue River area. Apparently, by 1850, the Molalla, a Sahaptin speaking group, had occupied the headwaters of the Umpqua River, an area previously claimed as a hunting territory by the Umpqua Indians. This late intrusion of the Umpqua territory was representative of the 1750-1850 period, when pressures from the east and depopulation due to disease in the west resulted in westward movement, filling the new voids and resulting in "an endless confusion and telescoping of tribes" (Berreman 1937:55).

Due to the early and near complete extinction of the southwestern Oregon groups, population estimates could not be determined with a great deal of accuracy. Mooney (1928) estimated there were approximately 3200 Athabascan speakers in southern Oregon in 1780. Horatio Hale found 400 Indians in the Upper Umpqua during an 1841 visit as a member of the United States Exploration Expedition. In 1902, 84 Umpqua were on the Grand Ronde Reservation and the census of 1910 included 109. A census of 1937 listed 43 under this name (Swanton 1952:461).

No direct ethnography exists for the Umpqua Indians. The only first-hand descriptions that are available come from the earliest inland travelers along the Umpqua River, most of whom journeyed south from the Columbia River via the Willamette River and either Elk Creek or Calapooya Creek. Prior to the disasterous epidemic of 1830-3, three adventurers were Alexander Ross of the Northwest Fur Company in 1818 (Ross 1854) and Alexander McLeod of the Hudson Bay Company accompanied by English botanist David Douglas in 1826 (Douglas 1905). Later they were followed by J.B. Gagnier and William Rae who established Fort Umpqua for the Hudson Bay Company in 1836 (Schlesser 1973), missionaries Jason Lee in 1838 and 1840 and Gustavis Hines in 1840 (Hines 1851), and George Emmons and Henry Eld of the Overland Expedition from Ft. Vancouver in 1841 (Eld and Emmons n.d.). As is usual with sources such as these, descriptions were usually limited to general appearance, temperament, and readily observable food resources and subsistence procurement techniques. Food resources mentioned include camas roots, cone seeds, deer, elk, bear, fish, nuts and leaves of the "Myrtaceous" tree. Also of interest, are comments by Douglas, Eld, and Emmons, who travelled during September, concerning fire parched grasslands and the air filled with dense smoke to such an extent that visibility of the surrounding countryside was greatly hampered. Inferences concerning factors that influenced site locationing, seasonal-round subsistence gathering, architecture, social organization and religion can only be made by drawing from studies of other groups inhabiting the southern Northwest Coast.

Brauner and Honey (1978) have recently provided an overview of ethnographic data for the Takelman and Athapascan occupants of the middle and upper Rogue River drainage basin. Comments concerning land use and occupation site types are repeated here due to their relevance to the present project. The people were segregated into small autonomous bands composed of closely related families. Each band was associated with and named after their principal winter village location. "The villages were generally located on the alluvial terraces adjacent to the Rogue River or along one of its major tributaries. Band members jointly owned the resources in the vicinity of their winter village and had use rights over secondary drainage basins which entered the main rivers near their winter village" (1978:8). Winter villages were abandoned in the early spring in favor of less permanent upland camp sites. The central-based wandering settlement pattern characteristic of the Takelma was dictated by the availability and location of exploitable resources. Acorns, camas and fish were the staple foods of the Takelma. Acorns were gathered in early fall, pulverized, and cooked into a meal. Camas roots were gathered with the aid of the digging stick during the spring and early summer, baked in earth ovens, and stored as a winter staple. Other favored plant foods included berries, sunflower seeds, tarweed, madrona and pine nuts. A form of tobacco was apparently cultivated by the Takelma and smoked (1978:9). Main food sources were salmon and trout (taken by nets, spearing and hook and lines), deer, elk, crawfish, river mussels, insect lava, grasshoppers, and "squirels, chipmunks and other rodents rolled in mud and baked" (1978:10).

Brauner and Honey (1978:10) note the tendency for bands who occupy areas further upstream to have a greater tendency to rely on terrestial food resources. This aspect has been addressed for anadromous fish regions in general (Schalk 1977:219). These aspects likely reflect the Upper Umpqua River drainage basin situation, but only the archaeological record will provide the necessary information (Brauner and Honey 1977:4).

Previous Archaeological Work

Professional investigations of the archaeological record in the project area have been few and very short term with the exception of the Cultural Resource Management Program by the Bureau of Land Management instigated in the Umpqua basin in 1976.

Prior to 1975, only two investigations were attempted, neither of which have contributed to subsequent work in a significant manner.

Marchiando (1965) reported a private collection of materials taken from 31 site locations along a 25-mile stretch of the South Umpqua River above the town of Tiller. A total of 337 stone tools were analyzed, including points, scrapers, knives, gravers, drills and tool fragments, plus many cores and several thousand flakes. She concluded that the "finds represent an isolated, culturally simple, homogeneous groups of settlements. Technological variation among sites is not evident, the repertory of knapping techniques is narrow, and the number of artifact types is limited" (1965:58). Most of the sites consisted of randomly scattered items, except for one site where several implements were found in association with a hearth and burial. Contextual information was not well preserved and the study primarily focused on the items themselves.

Newman and Scheans (1966) conducted a survey of various portions of the South Umpqua drainage during mid-winter and were greatly hampered by inclement weather. Consequently, most information relative to site locations

was obtained only through informant interviews. Detail and systemization was obviously lacking. More intensive field work in the Upper Basin and headwaters of the Coquille began in the mid 1970's.

Mack (1975) and Minor (1976a, 1976b) conducted archaeological surveys near the North Umpqua River in the Toketee area. Of primary interest have been rock cairns attributed to aboriginal guardian spirit related activities. Minor (1976a) has provided a description of the activities derived from various ethnographic accounts and a comprehensive list of bibliographic references. Briefly, the stone cairns are thought to represent a quest for a vision within a guardian spirit complex. Ethnographic documentation of the practice of stone piling as a part of a vision quest has been extensive for groups in the Pacific Northwest and the Plateau areas. In Oregon the groups include inhabitants of the Columbia River area, Willamette Valley, Nez Perce and Klamath among others in eastern Oregon, and southwestern Oregon coastal groups. The structures represented physical proof of an individual's readiness for gaining a vision.

Pettigrew (1978) excavated a seasonal base camp on the Middle Fork of the Coquille River approximately 10 miles southwest of Camas Valley. The excavation project resulted from a previous survey of a stretch of the Coquille River between Mystic and Slater Creeks (Cole and Pettigrew 1976). Economic oriented artifacts included mortar and pestle, projectile points, cores, small unifaces, anvil stones, biface knives, flaked cobbles, pieces esquillees and a large quantity of flaked detritus. A comparative study was made by Pettigrew involving data from 24 sites in northwest California

and southwest Oregon. Projectile point styles were selected for establishing a chronological control for the site assemblages. Three attributes were selected (neck width, barbed or shouldered characteristics and stem shape) and a basic seriation procedure was applied following evaluation of the original site reports. Some differences in type relative frequencies were consequently noted between interior and coastal sites of comparable age. Despite obvious major discrepancies within and between original site reports, he concludes that some types found in this region show potential of time sensitivity. From this chronological studied, calibrated by radio-carbon dates, Pettigrew concludes the Coquille site probably dates from AD 1 - AD 500, assuming the site is single component.

Brauner and Honey (1977) investigated four previously identified sites in the Steamboat Creek drainage, a tributary to the North Umpqua River. Test excavations at the main site revealed unexpected depth of "cultural deposits possibly encompassing 4000 years of prehistory with relatively good preservation of faunal remains and an abundance of lithic remains... Projectile points and rounded steep end scrapers were the most common artifacts recovered" (p. 22). Two interesting trends were identified in the vertical positioning of artifacts. Stemmed and side-notched points were dominant in the lower levels giving way to base-notched forms in the higher levels. In addition, "all test pits indicated higher percentages of obsidian in the lower levels" (p. 23-4). The site location was thought to be occupied over the past 6000 years.

A second site yielded a lanceolate projectile point of presumed great antiquity. This study was very important in deomonstrating that sites

in upland settings, though appearing meager from suface inspections, may actually prove to be extremely significant when subsurface testing is performed. It also presented the best evidence for the region yet, of the long time span of human occupation in the mountainous areas.

Later in the spring 1977, subsurface testing of three sites was performed at Camas Valley on the western boundary of the project area (Hanes 1978). The testing of the site located on the Middle Fork of the Coquille River a few miles upstream from Pettigrew's excavation provided more information on the nature of sites found in forested locations. Though surface material was distributed in the area in a low density manner, excavations indicated that a continuous layer of cultural material existed within definable boundaries. Additionally, the material included an adze blade and stone awls besides the more common projectile points and small scrapers. The main site extends across a small private farm from which a private collection has been casually obtained over several decades. The items included a wide variety of non-chipped stone materials such as pestles, stone bowl fragments, stone adze handle, pipe, numerous hammerstones, etc. (Hanes 1978: Figure 21-22).

Continuing cultural resource surveys are being conducted in the project area, primarily in conjunction with BLM developmental activities, such as road construction and timber sales. An inventory of various site types and associated physical settings has resulted from this field work (Hanes 1977).

The few recent studies of the upper Umpqua drainage cultural resource record has shown a distinct potential for the area in yielding data for aboriginal

occupation over a long time span. Lack of knowledge for this area by the professional archaeological community in no way reflects the actual situation or the local community awareness.

Project Design

The primary goal was to identify specific archaeological and historic remains in the project area. The areas inspected were generally confined to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Roseburg District. Therefore the ecological provinces evaluated were primarily the three mountainous physiographic regions of the upper Umpqua and Coquille drainages with very little effort spent in the interior valley province. The data gathered consequently represents a more narrow but predominant portion of the ecological range of variation.

The nature of present day land ownership patterns facilitates the projection of inferences derived from public lands to the Umpqua River basin as a whole. This situation is due to the "checkerboard" ownership of sections (basically odd-numbered) by the Bureau about the entire perimeter of the project area.

Whereas the land area to be investigated presents an excellent case for the regional archaeological survey approach, it likewise presents major obstacles as well. These negative factors concern logistics, specifically in the form of visibility and accessibility, for conducting an efficient project. In response to those independent physical variables, a purposive sampling technique was selected as opposed to the probablistic (Schiffer, Sullivan, and Klinger n.d.). It is assumed that many of the resources to be discovered are unobtrusive and clustered. The purposive approach is designed to vary "the discovery probabilities of archaeological materials in order to estimate parameters of the regional archaeological record" (ibid.). The parameters investigated in this project are

necessarily broad. Due to the sparseness of region wide data for any southwestern Oregon area, selective survey details are based on biased and imprecise estimates of relative parameters. It is one goal of this project to provide a more substantial base for future regional surveys.

Based on information derived from previous archaeological projects and environmental variables, lands of less than a 35% slope were selected for inspection. These areas are represented by such landforms as stream benches, hilltops, ridges and saddles. Though native activity no doubt occurred on steeper slopes, it is assumed for this project that the bulk of activity occurred on the physiographic features listed above and the immediate goals would be realized from this data.

Two major factors effecting actual inspection of these microstrata are visibility and accessibility. The Umpqua region is typically dense in both overstory and understory in the regions of concern in this project. Main obstructions include sod, salal, rhododendrons, Oregon grape, poison oak, small second growth conifers, riparian zones, duff layers and ground surface mosses. To complicate matters, visibility is a dynamic factor depending on seasonal fluctuation in vegetation, precipitation and modern-day activities. Consequently, areas that are possible to inspect one year, may not be open another. The shape and size of surveyed areas were dictated by rugged terrain and visibility factors.

The nature of resources to be recorded included a broad range of features and objects. Archaeological sites varied from dense scatters of lithic tools and flaking debris to single discoveries of a projectile

point or a flake exhibiting distinctive attributes such as a bulb of force, ventral lip, dorsal scar patterns, etc. Though the single finds may not be representing occupational locations, only more in-depth inspections will conclusively define the nature of the discovery. Even if no other materials or features are discovered, those isolated specimens may yield important information (Thomas 1975). Historic sites included abandoned buildings, trash dumps and various mining features such as water ditches, large cutbanks, tunnels and prospect holes.

Project Results

A total of 8150 acres were inspected during the project period. The rate of coverage averaged approximately 40 acres per man-day. This figure includes daily travel time to and from Roseburg, transport time during the day when shifting from one area to another, and time used arriving at an alternative area when the primary area for the day proved realistically inadequate for coverage due to vegetation, road conditions or other factors. Areas inspected for cultural resources have been recorded on 1"=1000' and 1"=1 mile maps which are on file at the Roseburg BLM office.

Cultural materials were discovered at 46 locations. Thirty locations are labelled as "sites" in this report. The remainder are treated as isolated finds at present until more materials associated with the specific location may be identified. The distinction between a "site" and a "location" is based on the quantity of materials found, the nature of the cultural items, density of the materials observed and their associations to the immediate physical environment. A "site" infers that some human activity occured at that location for a period of time.

Information concerning general location of cultural resource discoveries and a brief summary of what materials were observed is provided in Table 1. More detailed information is provided on survey forms submitted to the Museum of Anthropology University of Oregon, Eugene.

Project Results

A total of 6150 acres were inventoried during the project period. The rate of coverage averaged approximately 50 acres per man-day. This figure includes daily travel time to and from Roseburg, transport time during the day when shifting from one area to another, and time used arriving at an alternative area when the primary area for the day proved realistically inadequate for coverage due to vegetation, road conditions or other factors. Areas inventoried for cultural resources have been recorded on 1"=1000' and 1"=1 mile maps which are on file at the Roseburg BLM office.

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Table 1. List of Archaeological Sites Discovered on Project

	T-R-Sec.	Geographic Area	Materials Observed
1.	22-4-15	Curtis Creek	dense scatter of chert flakes
2.	25-1-23	Canton Creek	one obsidian tool fragment; obsidian and jasper flakes
3.	25-2-25	Old Fairview Mtn.	large jasper uniface; obsidian, white chalcedony and jasper flakes
4.	25-3-27	McComas Creek	jasper biface and hand mortar
5.	26-2-3	Honey Creek	obsidian biface; obsidian and jasper flakes
6.	26-2-5	Chimney Rock Mtn.	large obsidian flakes and many jasper fragments
7.	26-3-25	Bob Creek	4 obsidian bifaces; numerous obsidian and chert flakes
8.	26-3-25	Bob Creek	2 jasper bifaces; chert flakes
9.	27-2-1	Emile Creek	jasper biface; jasper flakes
10.	27-2-5	Greenman Creek	obsidian and jasper flakes; one core-like jasper item.
11.	27-2-17	Sampson Butte Ridge	obsidian and jasper flakes
12.	27-2-17	Sampson Butte Ridge	jasper flakes
13.	27-2-20	Sampson Butte Ridge	dense scatter of obsidian and jasper flakes (some items worked)
14.	28-3-23	White Rock Mtn.	chert biface; numerous chert flakes
15.	28-3-26	Curtin Creek	obsidian biface and uniface; obsidian flakes
16.	28-3-26	White Rock Mtn.	large jasper uniface; chert flakes

17.	28-3-27	Buck Butte	numerous obsidian and jasper flakes
18.	28-8-31	Lake Creek	jasper and chalcedony flakes
19.	29-2-4	Red Top Springs	extensive jasper and agate flake scatter; chert biface; obsidian biface
20.	29-3-13	Days Creek	historic placer developments - obscure ditch and cut banks
21.	29-3-23	Days Creek	chert points and scrapers; numerous chert and obsidian flakes; ground stone item
22.	29-3-33	Days Creek	historic dump (apparently late 1930's)
23.	29-3-33	Days Creek	numerous jasper and agate flakes
24.	30-2-9	Dompier Creek	chert and jasper flakes (some utilized)
25.	30-8-15	Buck Springs	large obsidian biface; obsidian and jasper flakes
26.	30-9-1	Middle Fork Coquille	cave site-jasper bifaces, unifaces flakes and stone beads
27.	31-6-30	Gravel Creek	Mining water ditch
28.	31-6-31	Peavine Creek	obsidian and jasper flakes
29.	31-6-32	Panther Creek	small mining tunnel and tailings
30.	32-7-1	Martin Creek	jasper biface and uniface; obsidian and jasper flakes
31.	24-2-1	Snow Peak	two jasper flakes (one worked)
32.	24-2-11	Cedars Ridge	obsidian point fragment
33.	26-2-1	Burnt Mtn.	jasper stemmed point
34.	26-2-3	Honey Creek	jasper and agate flakes
35.	26-7-5	Green Butte	large obsidian flake
36.	26-7-9	Bear Ridge	large jasper point
37.	26-7-9	Bear Ridge	obsidian flake

38.	27-2-17	Sampson Butte Ridge	obsidian flake; chert chunks
39.	27-2-21	Sampson Butte Ridge	obsidian and basalt flakes
40.	27-2-30	Sampson Butte Ridge	obsidian and jasper flakes
41.	28-3-23	White Rock Mtn.	jasper flakes
42.	28-3-27	Buck Butte	obsidian point and flake
43.	28-7-5	Sugar Pine Ridge	jasper point
44.	29-3-27	Days Creek	jasper flakes
45.	30-8-9	Buck Springs Ridge	two obsidian flakes
46.	31-8-9	Dutchman Butte	chert point

Conclusion

The combined distribution of materials discovered during the project and those observed in the previous two years of survey are beginning to define specific geographic areas of high site densities. Four such areas are shown on Map 2. It should be restated that this report does not consider the major rivers themselves or many of the major tributaries. The goal was to define areas in the mountainous perimeter of Douglas County that contain a relative high incidence of aborginal sites. The four areas are: (1) headwaters of the Middle Fork of the Coquille River and the mountainous region to the south of Camas Valley; (2) Upper Middle Creek drainage (a major tributary to Cow Creek); (3) lower Canton Creek drainage; and (4) the Western Cascades extending from Old Fairview - Susan Creek region south to upper Days Creek. Sites equally important certainly exist in other mountainous settings in Douglas County, but based on the distribution of sites known now, they exist in a more dispersed manner. Future surveys will further refine our knowledge of site distributions.

A major implication of this project is that public agencies and private companies involved in development activities in Douglas County may have increased awareness of when their efforts may be likely damaging, if not destroying, archaeological sites. These sites represent the only record available of human use of the Umpqua basin over the past several millennia. Destruction of the sites would eradicate any possibility of acquiring information concerning the majority of occupation in what is presently Douglas County.

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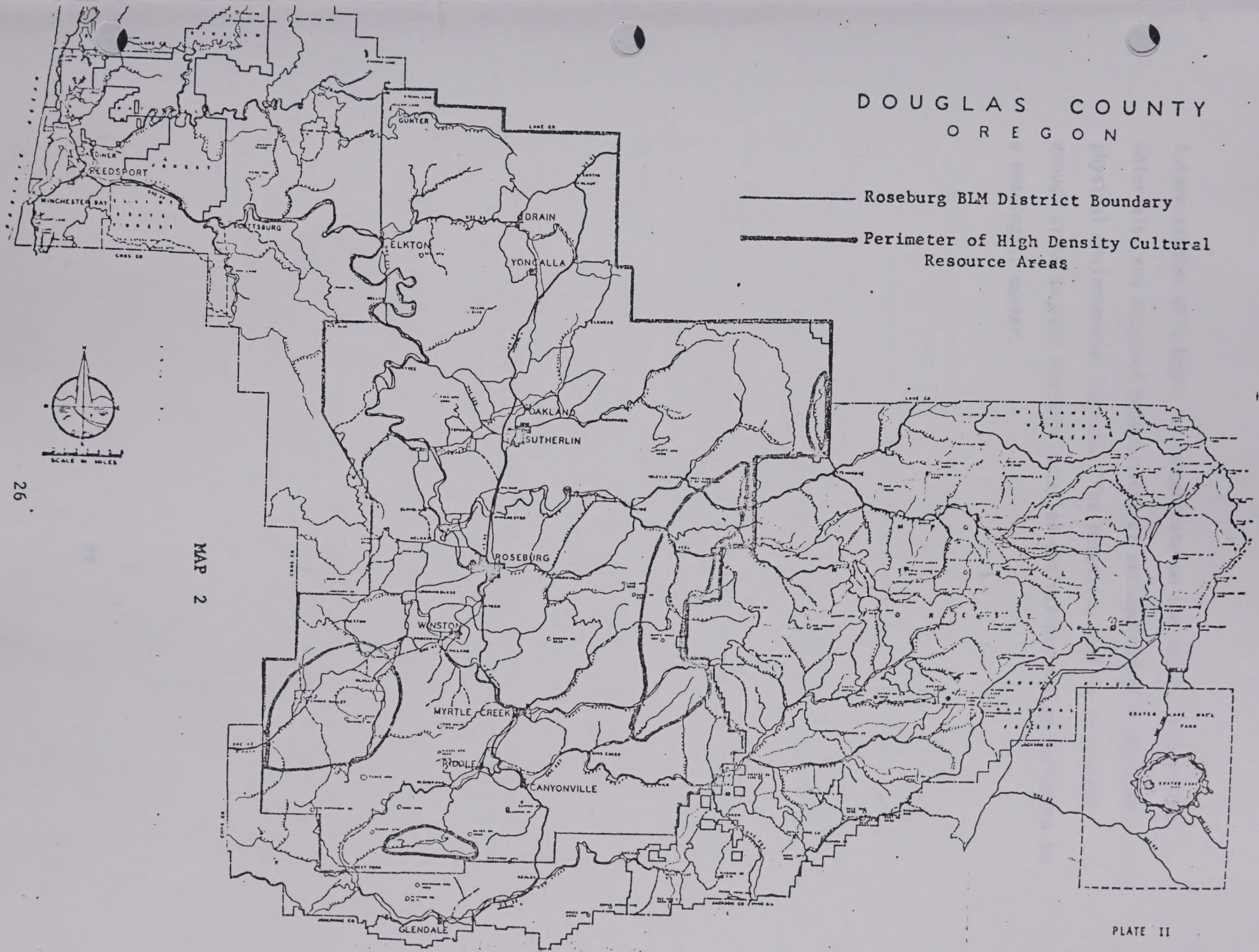
The combined distribution of materials discovered during the project and those observed in the previous two years of survey are beginning to define specific geographic areas of high site densities. Four such areas are shown on Map 2. It should be restated that this report does not consider the major rivers themselves or many of the major tributaries. The goal was to define areas in the mountainous portion of Douglas County that contain a relative high incidence of aboriginal sites. The four areas are: (1) headwaters of the Middle Fork of the Coquille River and the mountainous region to the south of Camas Valley; (2) upper Middle Creek drainage (a major tributary to Cow Creek); (3) lower Canton Creek drainage; and (4) the Western Cascades extending from Old Fairview - Sutan Creek region south to upper Days Creek. Sites equally important certainly exist in other mountainous settings in Douglas County, but based on the distribution of sites known now, they exist in a more dispersed manner. Future surveys will further refine our knowledge of site distributions.

A major implication of this project is that public agencies and private companies involved in development activities in Douglas County may have increased awareness of when their efforts may be likely damaging, if not destroying, archaeological sites. These sites represent the only record available of human use of the Umpqua basin over the past several millennia. Destruction of the sites would eradicate any possibility of acquiring information concerning the majority of occupation in what is presently Douglas County.


DOUGLAS COUNTY
OREGON
Roseburg BLM District Boundary
Perimeter of High Density Cultural Resource Areas
REEDSPORT
WINCHESTER BAY
GUNTER
DRAIN
ELKTON
YONCALLA
OAKLAND
SUTHERLIN
ROSEBURG
WINSTON
MYRTLE CREEK
RIDDLE
CANYONVILLE
GLENDALE
SCALE IN MILES
MAP 2
PLATE II
DOUGLAS COUNTY
OREGON

Future studies will begin to concentrate on the nature of cultural materials, and detailed associations of archaeological sites with physical environmental factors. The immediate goal is to protect enough sites so that the more detailed evaluations may be performed in a meaningful manner.

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